

THE GREAT GLASGOW EXPOSITION.

The Campbells are Coming—and So is All the Rest of the World
—to Glasgow in 1901.

GLASGOW, Nov. 8.—While the great exposition at Paris in 1900 will probably not be overshadowed for many years to come, preparations are already being made for another big show to be opened in Glasgow, Scotland, on May 1, 1901. The appropriations have been made, the buildings will be erected and every effort is being made to see that nothing is neglected that would add to the success of the enterprise. While the Glasgow exposition may not be as great as the exhibition officials will it certainly be of sufficient importance to attract world-wide attention.

It was nearly a year ago that the proposal to hold such an exposition was first made. For some time the merchants, manufacturers and ship-owners of Scotland had been expressing alarm at the serious injury to British and Colonial trade arising from the continued extension of foreign competition. America and Germany were succeeding in capturing markets in which Great Britain had long been pre-eminent and it was realized that some action must be taken to stop the tide that seemed to threaten the commercial interests of the nation.

The practical result of the feeling of alarm which was given in the Glasgow exposition where the men who make and the men who sell goods will gather from all parts of the United Kingdom and will exert themselves to show the world that Great Britain is second to no nation in business enterprise and manufacturing achievements. In order that this fact may be more fully exemplified other nations have been invited to send their choicest products to Scotland and the projectors

over more than fifteen acres and, if this space is not sufficient, room has been left for the erection of other buildings in making their plans the architects have been guided by a sense of harmony that will make every structure a work of art fully in keeping with the beautiful Museum of Fine Arts that is to be erected at the same time and that is to remain as a permanent memorial of what is intended to be one of the most comprehensive expositions the world has ever witnessed. So far as beautifying the grounds is concerned, however, the exhibition officials will have little to do. Already Kelvingrove Park is considered one of the show places of Europe and the art of the landscape gardener can little improve upon the artistic effect of its ornamental flower plots, its wide sweep of terraces and the general arrangement of its ponds and fountains.

In addition to all this, however, the Glasgow exposition is to be made the occasion for a gathering of students of political problems from all parts of the world. This does not imply that the radical expounds of the various political flocks are to be permitted to make life unsafe in Glasgow. It does not mean that anarchists and nihilists are to be received with open arms but only that the hundreds of brilliant men who are striving to make the world better and happier by means of political reforms naturally brought about will have an opportunity to meet each other and compare notes. A more suitable place for such a political congress could scarcely be suggested, for no city in the world furnishes a better illustration of the effect of somewhat

Senate do about it? Let Clark, of Montana, be seated in the face of what is being shown at Helena and the biggest senatorial scandal of this generation will be produced.—Boston Post.

Mending Clothes for Other People.

Business and professional women, who have but little time to look after their children, would be glad to secure the services of a skilled mender. Men would also be glad to avail themselves of such a person. The woman who will sew on buttons and hooks and eyes, and darn stockings and underclothing, is sure of constant work, many customers and regular compensation. A bright young girl in an Eastern city, who was suddenly compelled to assist in aiding the family finances, sent little notes to her friends, and also to her acquaintances, notifying them of her desire to under-take the charge of their skirts—to keep them free of spore and dust, and to attend to the fadings and boudinings. It was not long before she was able to keep two women at work under her supervision, and the financial result from her plucky venture was entirely satisfactory.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A Juvenile Dilemma.

Dorothy, whose father is something or other over at the Smithsonian, is an amiable and willing little body. It was after a painful scene the other day that her mother said to her:

"Now, Dorothy, you must never say 'I won't' to me again, never. Do you understand?"

"Yes, mother," answered Dorothy

several days ago.

PRESIDENT'S POLICY OUTLINED

What McKinley Will Recommend to Congress Regarding the Philippines

LET AGUINALDO QUIETLY SLIDE.

SEPARATE GOVERNMENT FOR EACH ISLAND

AND A CIVIL GOVERNOR OVER ALL AND A WAR MAN TO FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Walter Weyman, who undoubtedly has unusual facilities for obtaining information in advance, has telegraphed his papers in regard to the President's Philippine policy on follows:

President McKinley has put the finishing touches to that part of his forthcoming message to Congress which pertains to the Philippine question, and has read it to the members of the Cabinet to-day.

The President makes no specific recommendation to Congress, being careful throughout to regard the future of the Philippines as a question for the legislative rather than the executive branch of the government. But he does, in a general way, suggest that the measure proposed by him two hours ago of a joint resolution declaring it to be the purpose of the United States to subdue the insurrection, in case the insurrection still exists, and then to give the Philippines good government and the largest measure of local self-government which they may appear worthy of. Besides this, the President reviews the whole Philippine episode from Dewey's victory to the present day, and in a manner so frank and explicit that the members of the cabinet are enthusiastic in its praise. They believe the President has stated the case so well that when the country reads his presentation of it there will be practically an end of opposition. If, indeed, the opposition to his policy has not already disappeared.

There is here an abiding confidence that by the time Congress gets down to business the record of the past will have become a thing of the past. It need not surprise the President or the Secretary of War to learn any hour now that Aguinaldo, "the George Washington of the East," had thrown away his hatchet and taken French leave of his beloved Philippines. Indeed, it is perfectly true that this would be more acceptable news than tidings of his capture. Nothing could better please the officials of this government than the flight of the exile adventurer to Hongkong or New Zealand or any other seaport beyond the jurisdiction of Uncle Sam. This is, also, about what is expected. No efforts would be made to follow him up and gain possession of his body, dead or alive. His would be good riddance.

AGUINALDO AFRAID.

Doubtless Aguinaldo believes the Americans would shoot or hang him if they caught him, and this is the reason why it is believed that he will escape at the first opportunity. If he has not already done so, he probably thinks that if caught he will get what he deserves, but he is not familiar with the American way of doing such things. He does not know that even the strongest supporters of the war against him would not harm hair of his head, but would give him the benefit of the doubt as to whether or not he was a bandit or a patriot, and let him go. That is the American way, but it is hoped here Aguinaldo does not understand it, and that he will be himself far away. As a captive he might prove to be a sort of elephant on our hands.

NEAR AT HAND.

While it is true the time has not come for serious discussion as to the details of the future government of the Philippines, that phase of the situation may be nearer at hand than we think. In this connection it is interesting to know that in administration circles there is a sort of agreement as to what our policy should be. It remains to be seen whether the administration view will be the congressional view, but it is safe to assume that this is not impossible. The administration view, as it has been discussed at cabinet meetings and in private conversation, is to place over the archipelago a governor with absolute authority in all civil affairs, leaving the military under the direction of an experienced general, his duties being confined to the suppression of any disorder that may arise. The various important islands are to be kept apart, each under a government of its own, and the self-government within those island to be developed as a local autonomy only, its only relations to the government of the archipelago being through the governor at Manila.

SEGREGATION OF ISLANDS.

In other words, this plan calls for a segregation of the islands as political communities, because they are already distinct and apart in many of the racial characteristics, their language, their tribal sentiment and their language. A government that will be good for one of the islands might not be good for another. The methods that proved efficacious in one might be wholly unsuited to its neighbor. Each could thus be dealt with according to its circumstances and needs. Of course, no trade barriers would be erected between the islands, but each would be placed upon its own bottom as an embryo state, gradually working its way toward a more perfect civilization and a more perfect form of local self-government. In time these various states may be welded together in a Philippine nation, either with absolute sovereignty or with something very closely approaching it. But that can only come generations hence, when the majority of the people in the art of self-government and their character as a nation shall have been shaped by the guiding hand of the United States into something strong and cohesive.

The last great exhibition that was held in Glasgow was in 1888 and the exposition of 1899 will be located on the same site. The site is one of exceptional beauty and convenience. It consists of more than sixty-seven acres and comprises the entire western portion of Kelvingrove Park and the Bunkhouse grounds. Through the grounds the river Kelvin twists and turns most picturesquely while, on one side, rise the slopes of Gilmorehill crowned by the massive and beautiful university buildings. A site better suited for such an exposition could not possibly have been selected.

The great exhibition of 1888 was of a most general character and it is intended that the coming exposition shall surpass it in its wide scope. While it is primarily intended to illustrate the character of British products there will be no such limitations placed upon it as there were in 1888. Of course this first object will be carried out to its fullest extent and the resources of the British empire will be represented as never before. All the products and manufactures of the kingdom will be shown.

A SENATORIAL SCANDAL.

Representative Democratic Paper of New England "Rises Above Party."

Disbarment proceedings against John B. Wellcome, before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, now in progress, are likely to have a national significance as affecting the right of William A. Clark to the seat in the United States Senate for which he will present himself in about three weeks, on the assembling of the new Congress.

The charge against Wellcome is that he acted as the agent of Clark in purchasing the votes of members of the legislature in the contest for election as Senator. If Lawyer Wellcome is debarred for bribery, it will carry the implication that Mr. Clark is not entitled to his seat in the United States Senate for the same reason.

AFTER PARISIAN IDEAS.

In some respects the Glasgow exposition will be modeled after that of Paris, its divisions will be similar and equal attention will be paid to the amusement of visitors. At present, however, few plans for such entertainments have been made, the particular attention up to this time having been given to the exposition proper, which is to contain specially good exhibits of the fine arts; history and ethnology; commerce and transportation, including, of course, the automobile and the submarine boat; electricity in all its branches; machinery and traffic-saving devices; mining; marine engineering; forestry; sports; women's work, and scores of other sections so arranged as to cover, with remarkable completeness, every branch of human achievement.

According to the plans that have been accepted the exhibition buildings will

through her tears. "I understand, but what shall I say when I mean I won't?"

Weak in His Diagnosis.

First medical student—What's worrying you?

Second medical student—You know I am desperately in love with Miss Beau-

ty.

First medical student—Yes, and I have noticed lately that she has a sad, dreamy, soporific expression.

Second medical student—That's it. I don't know whether it's her love or her liver.

Stray Stories.

His Needs.

The girl had just expressed her intention of resigning to be married.

"Well," said her employer, bitterly, "if the young man needs a typewriter worse than I do I suppose it is all right."

"He doesn't," she replied promptly.

"But he needs a housekeeper worse than you do a typewriter."—Chicago Post.

A Practical Point.

Scratches—How would you punctuate?

"Look at that pretty girl in her automobile come spinning down the avenue?"

Putter—That's easy: Come after "pretty girl" and after "automobile."

Scratches—I'd rather make a — after that pretty girl.

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Under these circumstances, therefore, it is safe to say that 1901 will prove to be a memorable year for the city of Glasgow. During the exposition of 1888 more than six million people visited the city and the actual profits of the exhibition were more than \$35,000. There seems to be every indication that the exposition of 1901 will be even more successful.

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The colonies will be called upon to

send the best possible exhibits and the

fruits of the arts and labors of

the sons and daughters of Victoria will

thus be gathered together. These fea-

tures alone would constitute an exhibition

that would well repay a trip of thou-

sands of miles and when it is remem-

bered that this is to be but one of the

many features of the exposition it is

possible to obtain a slight idea of its

breadth and scope. Adequate arrangements have been made to transfer many of the largest exhibits at Paris to Glas-

gow and additional governments that

will contribute to the success of the

exposition will be invited to send their

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answered when finally the reverberations reached Mr. Withers in the library, and guided by the sound, he at last discovered two feet, by this time fully wavy above the floor of the Butler's closet, and catching sight of these, he closed the door and, taking a chair, sat down in it.

He was a man of slender build, with a thin, bald head, and a small, thin mustache.

Captain and Mrs. John Perrin are at Gosport visiting Major and Mrs. William Martin.

Miss Emily Kemp is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hansford Talfair.

Dr. and Mrs. Rose of Norfolk, are at White Marsh, guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Taft.

COMING TOURNAMENT.

Big preparations are being made by the Virginia Tournament Association for the tournament on Thanksgiving Day.

Secretary B. O. James is quite busy making arrangements and replying to inquiries from knights from various parts of the State, who contemplate entering the big tournament.

Originator of the Carnival.

Shortly after the meeting of the Legislature, the medal to be presented Mr. Sam Stern by the citizens of Richmond, to the originator of the Carnival celebration will be presented in some public hall. Governor Tyler will probably make the presentation speech.